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A fraternal understanding between the nations will augment the prosperity of all.

When these truths are better understood, wars will become much less frequent, more difficult and finally impossible. And this is what we desire to bring about.

To-day the Sovereigns of Europe do not wish war. In the governments and in the parliaments we have friends who think as we do and are promoting our cause. Peace and Arbitration Associations have been formed in almost all parts of Europe and America. The International Peace League, which demands the abolition of war, is promulgating among all classes of society pacific ideas and laboring for their realization.

Peoples of the East and of the Far East, we make our appeal to you all, and earnestly entreat you to create in your countries peace associations like ours, with which we may correspond, that these ideas may be disseminated in your lands also through your coöperation with us toward the same end, the good of humanity. Any associations which you may form will have entire freedom of action. They will be united with ours by a simple bond of friendship.

We appeal to the sovereigns, to the great dignitaries, to those who govern and to those who administer justice, to the aged and venerable whose wisdom guides the rising generation, to the educated, to physicians, to poets and to all the noble spirits of the lands of the Rising Sun,—that they may all respond favorably to our fraternal appeal and give us their valuable coöperation, their sympathy and their support.

In this work which concerns the whole of humanity, all nations and races ought to aid one another. Peoples of the East, it is your right and your duty to share in the general effort that is now actually being made to establish fraternity over the whole earth. We ought all to take part therein, in the spirit of benevolence, kindness and love of humanity; with wisdom and mutual forbearance; we ought to have your thoughts and you ours; we ought to have a community of efforts for the extinction of national hatreds and for the setting up of universal justice.

AUGUST, 1897.

#### PROPOSED ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMITTEE.

The writer is an American who has lately returned to this country from a tour around the world. He has been so deeply impressed with the power and possibilities of the Anglo-Saxon race, that it has lain on his heart and conscience to do whatever he can to bring about a more cordial feeling between the people of his own country and the people of this great British Empire: to the end that there may be as complete a co-operation as possible in the accomplishment of a great providential purpose, which is evidently especially laid upon our race: namely, the civilizing and Christianizing of heathen nations. We cannot but regret the temporary delay of an Arbitration Treaty as one of the first great steps in the binding together of two nations in one common motive. To hasten the adoption of a treaty, as well as to accomplish what is suggested above, the writer feels that it would be wise to initiate some practical measures which would make plain to Americans the cordial regard and the sincere desire for friendly relations which he believes truly exists throughout the British nation.

If no better way can be found, he would suggest the

formation of a Society or Committee to be called, perhaps, The Anglo-American Committee, this Committee to be in correspondence with a similar Committee in America. This Committee in Great Britain might be wisely composed of representative men from the various classes of society: the church, the state, the bar; the universities and schools, the press, the educational, scientific and commercial societies. In this way the State, so far as it felt authorised to act, could show its goodwill; the Bar could co-operate with our lawyers; the Universities and Schools could meet the complaint of the British people that the education of the American youth, particularly in history, is prejudicial to the mother country; the Press could be a great factor on both sides of the ocean, and co-operate in order to get at the exact truth as regards any question or strained relations which might arise between the two countries; the scientific and commercial societies, with the same co-operation, could teach the peoples of both lands more accurately than heretofore the geographical and the commercial relations of the two great empires, and encourage by mutual visits a spirited inquiry amongst the masses of both lands. It would also be most useful if the representatives of labor in both countries could have representatives on this Committee in order to gain intelligence that would be of mutual advantage.

Unless there were some practical work which could and *would* be done by such an organization, there would be no use in suggesting its institution. The writer has reason to believe that he speaks not only his own thoughts, but those of many others, in making these suggestions. Aside from any sentimental considerations, it would be a most benevolent accomplishment if one could save a tithe of the money which is lost to both nations during periods of misunderstandings and strained relations.

Commending these thoughts to the most serious consideration of the patriots of both lands, correspondence is invited on this important subject.

JAMES STOKES,

Care of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co.,

FOUNDERS COURT, LOTHBURY

LONDON, E. C.

#### MEMORANDUM FOR THE PROPOSED ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMITTEE.

The ceremonies of the Jubilee have deeply impressed the world, not least the American people. The sentiments of respect and even affection for the Queen have deepened and broadened across the water until, as our Special Ambassador, Mr. Reid, has said, we consider ourselves as one family, and our differences are merely family jars. This is the strength of any appeal to the American people. The might and power of the Empire has duly impressed the nations, but the morning's mail from Africa and Asia and other parts of the world must make every thoughtful Briton consider the dangers present and future which surround this vast empire, and the necessity for the most friendly relations among all those who can claim a common origin. The dangers are sudden and come from unexpected quarters, as perhaps can be illustrated by the open secret that the proposed Arbitration Treaty is said to have been killed in the American Congress by a member of the British Parliament.

Can anything be done beyond mere platitudes, appeals

for peace on general terms, or very uncertain newspaper articles, to allay irritations such as were likely to arise the other day on the Seal Fisheries question, and this morning on the proximity of the American and Canadian gold fields? We think practical work can be done at the time of such emergencies, and particularly before. A British Committee, composed of men of position, could in this case calmly state the situation as viewed in Great Britain to the American Committee, and both could use their influence with the press and people in an unofficial way which might easily greatly aid the Governments of both nations in coming to an amicable decision. The Arbitration Treaty may not become a fact for many years. These Committees, if properly run, could make themselves, so to speak, unofficial courts of arbitration with large influence. As to the work of prevention and preparation, lectures on international law have already been inaugurated from the head of your bar in England. Let this good work go on and be increased. It met with a most favorable reception in America. I know of one party so deeply impressed with its usefulness that he has contemplated the foundation for just such lectures in one of the American law schools. Let other international lectures be increased. Let the state, the church, the universities and schools be called upon by this Committee, in connection with the American organization, for its best talent. Here would be an opportunity for making clear those questions of history, geography, etc., perhaps justly complained of in the education of our American children on this side of the water. The representatives of the press would have a most powerful influence, they should be men of high standing in their profession, and they too could join in an international course of lectures. One of the great factors should be the representatives of labor, who would appeal to the working men of both continents. The increase of excursions and tours, international in character, might be elaborated with happy influences. Your geographical, historical, and commercial societies could be very useful, and the various tourist and lecture agencies, as well as the literary societies on both sides of the ocean, could arrange the details of these tours, lectures, and interchange of national courtesies. The working of these Committees would largely depend upon the character and capability of the Secretaries and Managers, who should be chosen with a view of practical results and not mere sentimental theories.

*P.S.* — Since the above was penned, there has been so much of encouragement that the writer ventures to suggest what he had at the first in mind; that an Auxiliary Committee of Ladies would greatly aid the work proposed.

#### SOME OF THE LETTERS RECEIVED.

From H. C. POTTER, D.D., LL.D., *Bishop of New York*.  
LONDON, 28th July, 1897.

MY DEAR MR. STOKES,  
The purpose to which the enclosed refers has my hearty sympathy, and I wish you every success.  
Yours ever faithfully, H. C. POTTER  
*Bishop of New York.*

From F. R. GRAVES, D.D., *Bishop of Shanghai*.  
LAMBETH PALACE, 28th July, 1897.

MY DEAR MR. STOKES,  
It seems to me that a society such as you propose in the "Anglo-American Society" would be of the greatest use in the influence it would have on public opinion in both countries. In

countries like China, where Englishmen and Americans live together, it might also do much to promote the interests of Christianity and civilization.

Yours very truly,

F. R. GRAVES,  
*Bishop of Shanghai.*

From The Right Honorable The Chief Justice of Australia,  
S. J. WAY, LL.D.  
BELGRAVE MANSIONS, GROSVENOR GARDENS,  
LONDON, S.W., 25th August, 1897.

MY DEAR MR. STOKES,

Your proposal to form a Society to promote friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States seems to me most practical, and to have in it great possibilities of good. Such a Society would give concrete form to the yearning which millions of people on both sides of the Atlantic have for uniting more closely the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. It would have ample scope for helping onward this desirable result, by correcting misrepresentations, by removing misunderstandings, and by cultivating brotherly sentiments between the two nations.

I think you have hit upon a splendid idea, and I will gladly co-operate with you in any way I can in giving effect to it.

Believe me, yours faithfully, S. J. WAY.

From The Right Honorable LORD KINNAIRD.  
ROSSIE PRIORY, INCHTURE, N.B., 6th September, 1897.

DEAR MR. STOKES,

I have read with great interest the proposed purposes of the "Anglo-American Committee," they have my entire concurrence, and I wish your effort every success. Anything that will tend to bring your country and my own into closer union must in itself prove not only a national, but a world-wide blessing.

Yours faithfully, KINNAIRD.

From The Right Hon. Sir JOHN H. KENNAWAY, Bart., M.P.,  
*President of the Church Missionary Society*.  
ESCOT, OTTERY ST. MARY, Aug. 8th, 1897.

DEAR MR. STOKES,

I am greatly impressed with the value at the present time of your suggestion that an earnest effort should be made to draw together the kindred peoples of England and the United States.

Causes of difference between them do not in my opinion exist, or at least may be considered infinitesimal compared with the ties of kinship, of religion, of common love of freedom and self government which each claim as their special peculiarity.

To spread the religion of Christ throughout the world, to promote the cause of civilization and charity, by effort, example and precept should be the high aim of all English-speaking people on either side of the Atlantic. In such a cause union is indeed strength. Petty jealousies, unkind thoughts, the revival of old grudges must weaken the forces for good, which can only be wielded with effect by an united people.

Shall we not then strive to be one, our only emulation who can best advance the Master's cause, who best shall prepare the world to welcome and receive its King.

The ideal is a high one: it will need faith, it will need prayer, it will need the spirit of self-forgetfulness to carry it out; but with God all things are possible.

To Him let us commend the cause we have at heart, believing it to be in accordance with His mind and will, who prayed that His people might be one.

And we may be sure that in Him our labor will not be in vain.

Believe me to be, very sincerely yours,  
JOHN H. KENNAWAY.

#### THE CHERRY FESTIVAL OF NAUMBURG.

(A Ballad Founded on Fact.)

Hard by the walls of Naumburg town,  
Four hundred years ago,  
Procopius his soldiers led  
To fight their Saxon foe.  
The blue sky bent above the earth  
In benediction mute;  
The tranquil fields reposed content  
In blossom, grain and fruit.